IN THE SPECIFICATION

1. Please amend the third paragraph at column 1 as follows:

A microcomputer incorporated in a display device enhances the performance of the device, while efficiently providing [an] economy. Most display devices incorporating a micro-processor usually are not provided with a function capable of setting up a password for operating a device. Accordingly, every one who becomes aware of manipulation may access a display device regardless of the control of an authorized user. When children are forbidden use of a television receiver or VCR (*e.g.*, to never watch particular channels on TV, otherwise on occasion a display device being desired to operate with a particular computer), then such a display device without the function described above may cause a problem. For instance, an unauthorized user would access the display device for private use and children may watch TV without [parent's] parental control, and even worse, confidential information may be stolen.

2. Please amend the paragraph bridging columns 2 and 3 as follows:

Turning now to the drawings, a representation of an exemplary design for an apparatus for setting up an ID code using a microcomputer for use with a display device is illustrated in block diagram form in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 1, in a display system, an apparatus for setting up an ID code using a microcomputer constructed in accordance with the present invention includes a video amplifier 80 for amplifying image information signals input from a computer system 10 to display an image on a screen of a cathode ray tube display 70, a key pad 60 for generating a key input

signal responsive to a user's key stroke, a memory device 30 for storing and maintaining ID code data input from the key pad 60, a microcomputer 20 for controlling an operation of a display device responsive to a result of a comparison between the ID code input from a key pad 60 and preset ID code data stored in a memory device 30, and for controlling a cathode ray tube display 70 in response to horizontal and vertical frequency signals input from a computer 10, an on-screen display OSD circuit 40 for a digital information signal synchronized with a train of clock pulses input from a microcomputer 20 into an analog video signal [comprising] comprised of red R, green G, and blue B components, and a mixer 50 for mixing the analog video signal of R, G, B [component] components from an OSD circuit 40 with an output signal of R, G, B components from video amplifier 80 to output to cathode ray tube 70.

3. Please amend the first paragraph at column 3 as follows:

FIG. 2 sets forth a schematic diagram of another preferred embodiment of an apparatus for setting up an ID code using a microcomputer in a display device constructed in accordance with the present invention, wherein like reference numerals designate like [portion] portions in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 2 all parts are the same as the construction in FIG. 1 except a set of analog switches 90 are interposed in the electrical conduction path between computer 10 and video amplifier 80.

4. Please amend the paragraph bridging columns 3 and 4 as follows:

Each time the display of a system is powered on from a source of power, microcomputer 20 reads a flag indicative of whether the password system is enabled (step S1). A flag read from the stack area of a memory 30 is detected to determine whether a password system is enabled (step S2). If disabled, control of the system is passed into a main routine (FIG. 4) in order to perform a normal operation of a display device. If the password system is enabled, microcomputer 20 sets up an arbitrary number `M` as a count of the number of times that an input of an ID code is allowed, while reading preset ID code data from memory 30 (step S3). Then, a message indicative of a request for a user to manipulate a key pad to input an ID code is displayed on a screen of cathode ray tube display 70 (step S4). A count `N` of key stroke inputs, which is a number of digits reserved for an ID code, is set (step S5). Microcomputer 20 then displays the ID code input via key pad 60 by a user's manipulation on a screen of cathode ray tube display 70 (step S6). A routine is operated so as to [decrease] decrement the count `N` of ID code key stroke inputs (step S7). An ID code of `N` digits is thereby input to microcomputer 20 (step S8). That is, when count `N` equals to "0", the entry of the ID code input is complete. Microcomputer 20 compares, when the ID code input is completed, the ID code input by way of a user's manipulation as illustrated in step S6 through step S8 with a preset ID code data read from memory 30 via step S3 as explained above (step S9). Responsive to a result of the comparison indicative of conformity between both ID codes, a screen of the cathode ray tube display is cleared by an input signal from OSD circuit 40 and control is jumped into a main routine to thereby normally operate the cathode ray tube display (step S10). A message indicative of an unauthorized ID code input by a user is displayed when an inconsistency occurs between an input ID code and a preset ID code data (step S11). A routine [decreasing] decrementing count `M` (i.e., a REPEAT count) by one is repeatedly performed (step

S12) until it reaches to "0" (step S13). If an inconsistency continues to occur when `M` has become zero, microcomputer 20 determines that the user who currently manipulates the key strokes is an unauthorized user, displays a warning sign on the screen of cathode ray tube display 70 and then causes a drive signal, having R, G, and B components, output from video amplifier 80 to have a voltage level of substantially zero.

5. Please amend the second through fourth paragraphs at column 4 as follows:

In addition, a program executed by microcomputer 20 incorporates a plurality of subroutines. [On] One subroutine referenced by J1 is executed when a key stroke by a user initiating an ID code set up procedure generates an input signal, while another subroutine J2 is executed when an ID code setting key which enables or disables a password system is actuated, as generally referenced by [alphabet] the letter J and shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 5(A) illustrates a flow chart sequentially performing an operation referenced by J1 (FIG. 4), of a subroutine, as labeled `K`, the sequential procedure shown in FIG. 5(A) is similar to that shown in FIG. 3 and therefore, this subroutine is performed when memory 30 has no ID code data input. Thus, memory 30 receives a predetermined value stored at the location reserved for the preset ID code to indicate that no ID code data has been stored in the memory. To explain the subroutine, generally referenced by `K` in a dashed [line] box, a numeral `N` arbitrarily selected for defining the number of digits of an ID code, (i.e., a count of key strokes inputs), is set (step K1). Microcomputer 20 displays on a screen an ID code input from key pad 60 by a user's manipulation (step K2), then decreases the count "N" by one (step K3) so that `N` digits of an ID

code are able to be input by key strokes (step K4).

Namely, a routine for receiving a key input (step K1 through step K4) is repeatedly executed until count `N` becomes zero. When count `N` becomes `0`, then microcomputer 20 determines whether as many input digits as there are counts set by numeral `N` have been input by the user. Then both ID code and a message are displayed on a screen of cathode ray tube display 70 to view and thereby to be subjected to a user's confirmation (step K5).

6. Please amend the paragraph bridging column 4 and 5 as follows:

In a subroutine generally referenced by [alphabet] the letter `J` (FIG. 4), another shunted subroutine labeled by `L` (FIG. 5(B)) is performed according to a result of `Y` [as show in] indicating "yes" as shown by step `J` in FIG. 4. A value of a key input is detected when a key stroke is manipulated by a user on a pre-selected key on key pad 60 so as to [determine] set the [use] state of a password system in a display device (step L1). When the key input value represents a signal enabling a password system, then an ID code password is set to enabled (step L2). When the value represents a value other than the signal above, then the use of ID code is set to disabled (step L3). The above values for enabling or disabling the use of an ID code [is] are stored in a segment of memory 30 as being a flag (step L4).